

son Daniel married into. It is felt this family tried to establish itself in Worcester to the north before finding land in Framingham.

Nous certiffions que ce sont les marques de personnes susdites.

	Daillé ministre	Baudouin
Jacques Montier		Barbut
Elie Dispeux		André Sigournay
Jean Maillet		Jean Millet ant.

Nous declarons ce que dessus fort veritable et que John Johnson et ses trois enfans ont eté tué le 25^e. Auost [Août] 1696 : en foy de quoy avons signé

Montel	Dispeux	I B marque de Jean baudoin
Jacques Depont		Philip English
Jermont		René Grignon

Je connois et Je le sais d' experience que m^r. Gabriel bernon a fait ses efforts pour soutenir notre plantation, et y a depancé pour cet effet un bien considerable.

Bureau L'ainé [The elder or senior.]
Peter Canton.

We underwritten doe certifie and attest that m^r. Gabriel Bernon hath made considerable expences at Newoxford for to promote the place and incourage the Inhabitants and hath kept his house until the s^d. 25^e. August that the Indians came upon s^d. Plantation & most barbarously murdered John Evans John Johnson & his three childrens. Dated Baston 20th Septemb. 1696.

John Usher

John Butcher
Laur. Hammond

A memoir of the French Protestants, who
settled at Oxford, in Massachusetts ...
By Abiel Holmes

W^m. Stoughton
Increase Mather
Charles Morton
Jer. Dummer
Nehemiah Walter min^r.

W^m. Fox.

While in England, Bernon was induced to associate himself with another French refugee, Isaac Bertrand du Tuffeau, for the settlement of a plantation in the township of Oxford, in Worcester county, fifty miles from Boston. This

of Newfoundland, merchant, deceased.—(Probate Office, Suffolk Co., No. 6398.)

¹ See volume I., pages 282, 324, 325. A "Genealogy of the Sigourney Family, by Henry H. W. Sigourney," was published in Boston in 1857.

² See page 41.

³ See page 141.

History of the Huguenot emigration to America, Volume 2
By Charles Washington Baird

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216 THE SETTLEMENT: BOSTON.

Chap. XI. enterprise, which proved every way unfortunate,
1688. swallowed up a great part of the means he had

History of the Huguenot
emigration to America,
Volume 2
By Charles Washington
Baird

**Philip
English.**

**April
21,
1692.**

"English's great house," which remained standing until 1833. His business accounts were chiefly kept in the French language, and he long maintained a correspondence in the same language with his relatives in the island of Jersey. From time to time, he brought over from that island a number of young men and young women ; the men, to be let out at sea-service for a term of four years, and the girls to serve as apprentices for seven years. He was a man of indomitable energy, high-spirited and impulsive, and intolerant of wrong. During the terrible reign of the witchcraft delusion in Massachusetts, English was a prominent sufferer. His wife, a daughter of William Hollingworth, a wealthy merchant of Salem, was accused of witchcraft, and committed to prison. Her hus-

¹ Some Remarks on the Commerce of Salem from 1626 to 1740—with a sketch of Philip English—a Merchant in Salem from about 1670 to about 1733-4. By George F. Chever. (Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, vol. I., pp. 67-91, 117-143, 157-181.)

band was subsequently arrested, and with five others, they were removed some time after to Boston. All were put to death, except English and his wife, who escaped from prison with the connivance of the authorities, and fled to New York. The following year, when the storm of fanaticism had abated, they returned to Salem, to find their home sacked by the mob, and their goods attached and confiscated by the sheriff. English manfully set himself to rebuild his fortunes; but his wife died not long after from the effects of the brutal treatment she had received. The husband lived to a good old age, and died in the year 1736. It is highly probable that the Huguenots who came to Massachusetts from time to time found a warm and generous friend in this Salem merchant. Bernon mentions him with great respect, as one who was cognizant of the affairs of the Oxford plantation.

Chap. XI.

1692.

History of the Huguenot
emigration to America.
Volume 2
By Charles Washington
Baird

Philip English, and Gabriel Bernon being both successful French Huguenot, Merchant in the colonies. It can be seen that Philip English also had difficulties with the Salem witch trials.

This Writing made the twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Six hundred & Eighty two Between John Brooking of Boston in New England Maltster on the one part, & Timothy Thornton of Sd. Boston Shipwright on the other part Witnesseth. That Whereas the sd Timothy Thornton became bound with & for the sd John Brooking unto m^r. Mary Anderson in a bond of one hundred for payment of y^e Summe of ffifty pounds in current mony of New England as by the sd Bond reference thereto being had it may more fully appear Now all men by these presents may know That the sd John Brooking for the better securing & saveing harmless the sd Timothy Thornton his heires Exec^r. & Assignes from all damages he y^e sd Thornton or any of his may susteine by his being bound with & for y^e sd Brooking as aforesaid, he the sd Brookings hath, & hereby doth fully and freely bargain sell alien assigne over & confirm unto the sd Timothy Thornton and his Assignes a peice or parcell of Land lyeing & being at the north end of Boston aforesaid contain- ing four & twenty foot & a half foot in breadth at the front next the street that leadeth along by the water side towards the Battery or Merrys Point, & runing from the sd Street down to low water mark where it measureth in breadth, & is butting & bounded by the sd street at y^e Westerly End by the Sea Channell at the Easterly end by the land of Mary Hudson on the Northerly side, And by the land of Mary Kemble Widdow on the Southerly side, And al the liberties priviledges & appur- tenances to the said peice of Land belonging. To have and to hold & peaceably to be possessed & enjoyed by him the sd Timothy Thornton his heires & Assignes for ever And to his & their sole & proper use benefit & behoof from hence forth for ever. And the sd John Brooking for himself his heires Exec^r. & Adm^r.

Brooking
to
Thornton

Suffolk
deeds: liber
-I-XIV
[1629-87].
By Suffolk
County
(Mass.),
William Blake
Trask, Frank
Eliot Bradish,
Charles A.
Drew, A.
Grace Small,
John Tyler
Hassan

m^r. Timothy Thornton came personally into the Office the day & y^ere above written and cancelled the Original deed of Mortgage, and acknowledged he was satisfied & desired the Record might be discharged.

Boston, October 29, 1892.

Attest. Joseph Webb Cler.

Suffolk deeds: liber
 I-XIV [1629-87].
 By Suffolk County
 (Mass.), William Blake
 Trask, Frank Eliot
 Bradish, Charles A.
 Drew, A. Grace Small,
 John Tyler Hassan

doth Covenant promise & grant to & wth. the s^d Timothy Thornton his heires his heires Execⁿ. Admⁿ & Assignes That he the said John Brooking is the sole Right true & proper owner of the said peice of Land, and hath in himself full power good Right & lawfull Authority the premises to bargain assure make over & confirm to him the s^d Timothy Thornton his heires & Assignes in manner as aforesaid. And that the s^d peice of Land is at y^e Sealing of these presents free & cleer acquitted & discharged from all former & other gifts grants bargains Sales Leases Mortgages, Joyntures Dowers Wills Entayles titles troubles, and from all other Acts alienations & Incumbrances whatsoever. Provided alwaies and it is true Intent of these presents, That If the s^d John Brooking his heires Execⁿ Admⁿ or Assignes do & shall save secure & keep harmless the s^d Timothy Thornton his heires Execⁿ. Admⁿ & [227] Assignes from all damages he or they may susteine by his being bound with & for the s^d John Brooking in manner as aforesaid, this present Writeing is to be utterly void & of none effect to all intents & purposes, any thing herein contained to the Contrary Notwithstanding. In Witnesse whereof the s^d John Brooking hath hereunto set his hand and Seale the day & yeare first above written. It is to be understood that the s^d Brooking doth reserve to himself his priviledge of his

first above written. It is to be understood that the sd
Brooking doth reserve to himself his priviledge of his
watercourse from his house to the Sea both above ground
and under ground. this done beforesealing. It was also
agreed on between the said parties before sealing, That the
peice of Ground is to be and remaine for security to save
the sd Thornton his heires Execut^r &c harmless from all
damages he or they may sustein by his being bound with
& for the sd Brooking to George Hollard in a bond of
Twenty pounds in mony In Witness whereof sd Brooking
& his wife have set their hands & Seales the day and yeare
first above written.

Signed Sealed & Delivered in John Brooking a Seale
y^e presence of us Elisabeth Brooking a Seale

Daniel Elliot *(Signature)* his Mark

Thomas Kemble.

John Brooking & Elisabeth his wife acknowledged this
Instrument to be their Act and deed this fourth of August
1682. Before me Samuel Nowell Assis^t.

Entred Dec^r. 22. 1684. Attest^r. Is^t: Addington Cl^{re}.

Suffolk deeds: liber
-I-XIV [1629-87].
By Suffolk County
(Mass.), William Blake
Trask, Frank Eliot
Bradish, Charles A.
Drew, A. Grace Small,
John Tyler Hassan

Boston, October 29, 1692.

Mr. Timothy Thornton came personally into the Office the
day & yeare above written and cancelled the Originall deed of
Mortgage. and acknowledged he was satisfied & desired the
Record might be discharged.

Suffolk deeds: liber -I-XIV [1629-87].

By Suffolk County (Mass.), William Blake

Trask, Frank Eliot Bradish, Charles A. Drew, A.

Attest^r. Joseph Webb Cler.

May 6, 1692 • Friday The Salem witch trials: a day-by-day chronicle of a
Boston community under siege
 By Marilynne K. Roach

The General Court, sitting in Boston since the election, recommended a Public Fast for May 26 to petition Heaven's mercies for persecuted Protestants abroad, for the success of New England's summer crops, and for the setbacks of their enemies everywhere. On a more mundane level the court put Samuel Sewall in charge of finances to keep the Castle armed and ready.²⁸

While in Boston, assistants Hathorne and Corwin issued *another* arrest warrant for Philip English. This likely coincided with a search of George Hollard's house near the tide mill at the edge of the North End, but English successfully eluded the officers behind a sack of dirty laundry—the one place they did not look.²⁹

George Hollard's house is near the tide mill on the North End.

1904.] THE WITCHCRAFT EPISODE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

19

and severall persons suffered therefor being according to [the best of ¹] this Deponents Remembrance about forty five years agoe this Depon^t then being about Eighteen years of Age Livd with M^{rs} Margaret Pastre In the House & Family of M^r George Hollard in Boston and at that Time M^r Philip English of Salem and his wife being under Suspicion for the aforesaid Crime She was then taken up and put into Boston Goal & he the s^d M^r Philip English came to Boston & Requested the afores^d [M^r ¹] George Hollard to take him into his House who accordingly did & maintained him there Secretly for some Time & the s^d Hollards house being searched for the s^d English he was hid behind a bag with Dirty Cloths by which means he Escaped then being taken and afterwards when he was put into prison for Witchcraft & his Estate and Effects thereupon Seizd s^d M^r Hollard Supported Said M^r English & his Wife in Goal & this Depon^t often & frequently carried victuals & provisions from s^d M^r Hollards house & by his orders deliverd the same to the s^d English & his Wife in prison. And the s^d Englishes Family wanting Subsistance when brought up to Boston his Effects being seizd this Depon^t well Remembers that M^{rs} Mary English Daughter to s^d Philip English Livd at s^d M^r George Hollards and was by him maintained & Supported for a Considerable Time (this Depon^t is not Certain how long) But s^d M^r Hollard maintained & Supported the s^d Mary English for a Considerable Time after the Rest of said English's family were gone from Thence

MARGARET ^{Sig} X CASNOE

Boston July 8th 1738

Sworne to in Inf^r Court

Boston 18 July 1738

Suffolk
 deeds: liber
 -I-XIV
 [1629-87].
 By Suffolk
 County
 (Mass.),
 William
 Blake
 Trask,
 Frank Eliot
 Bradish,
 Charles A.
 Drew, A.
 Grace
 Small, John
 Tyler
 Hassan

To all People unto whome this present Deed of Sale Shall
 Come, Mary Saxton Widdow Relict & Sole Executrix of the
 last will & Testament of the late Thomas Saxton Senio^r. of
Boston in New England Inn holder deced : Sendeth
 greeting Know yee that I the Said Mary Saxton for Saxton
to
Hollard
 & in Concideration of the Summe of Ninety one pounds
 Sixteene Shillings in Currant mony of New England
 to me in hand at th'nsealing & delivery of these presents
 well & truly paid by **George Hollard** of Sd. **Boston Mariner**,
 the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowldige and thereof
 and of every part and parcell thereof do acquitt Exonerate
 & discharge the Sd. **George Hollard** his heires Exec^r. and
 adm^r. for ever by these presents being taken up & borrowed
 of him to Satisfie a debt oweing by my Said husband unto
 Suffolk deeds, Volume 12 By Suffolk County (Mass.), Suffolk County
 (Mass.).

Want to thank another researcher finding this deed with Daniel Elliot the
 immigrants mark on it.

John Brooking is a maltster then tavern owner on Salutation Alley Boston,
George Hollard is mariner, which hid Philip English (a Salem Merchant)
 away.

Timothy Thorton is a Boston Merchant.

Thomas Kemble brought Scottish indentures to America, and mill own in
 the north Kittery/Dover. Established with Nicholas Shapliegh and Capt
 Francis Champernowne.

and severall persons suffered therefor being according to [the best of ¹] this Deponents Remembrance about forty five years agone this Depon^t then being about Eighteen years of Age Livd with M^{rs} Margaret Pastre In the House & Family of M^r George Hollard in Boston and at that Time M^r Philip English of Salem and his wife being under Suspicion for the aforesaid Crime She was then taken up and put into Boston Goal & he the s^d M^r Philip English came to Boston & Requested the afores^d [M^r ¹] George Hollard to take him into his House who accordingly did & maintaind him there Secretly for some Time & the s^d Hollards house being searched for the s^d English he was hid behind a bag with Dirty Cloths by which means he Escaped then being taken and afterwards when he was put into prison for Witchcraft & his Estate and Effects thereupon Seizd s^d M^r Hollard Supported Said M^r English & his Wife in Goal & this Depon^t often & frequently carried victuals & provisions from s^d M^r Hollards house & by his orders deliverd the same to the s^d English & his Wife in prison. And the s^d Englishes Family wanting Sub-
sistance when brought up to Boston his Effects being seizd this Depon^t well Remembers that M^{rs} Mary English Daughter to s^d Philip English Livd at s^d M^r George Hollards and was by him maintained & Supported for a Considerable Time (this Depon^t is not Certain how long) But s^d M^r Hollard maintaind & Supported the s^d Mary English for a Considerable Time after the Rest of said English's family were gone from Thence

MARGARET ^{sig} X CASNOE

Boston July 8th 1738

Sworne to in Inf^r Court

Boston 18 July 1738

Att^r EZEK^L GOLDTHWAIT *Cler.*

A True Copy Exam^d

Per EZEK^L GOLDTHWAIT *Cler*

[*Endorsed*]

Casnoes Depocof^d ²

The second Deposition runs thus :

Susanah Touzel [of ful Age Testyfyeth & ¹] Saith that [in the year 1692 ¹] she was carried from Her Father Phillip Englishs House To

Publications of
the Colonial
Society of
Massachusetts,
Volume 10 By
Colonial Society
of
Massachusetts

SALEM Feb^y 12, 1738

‘ LONDON, this 11th of November, 1651.

Mr. THO: KEMBLE.

Wee whose names are underwritten, freighters of the shipp John & Sara whereof is comander John Greene doe Consigne the said shipp and servants to be disposed of by yow for our best Advantage and account, & the whole proceed of the servants & vojage Retourne in a joinct stocke without any Division in such goods as you conceive will turne best to acco^{nt} in the Barbadoes & consigne them to Mr. Charles Rich for the aforesajd acco^{nt} & w^t other pay yo^w meete with fit for this place send hither and take the Advise & Assistance of Capt Jn^o Greene in disposall of the Servants Dispatch of the shipp or w^t else may any wajes concerne the vojage thus wishing the shipp a safe vojage & Gods blessing on the same not doubting of your best care & dilligence, Remajne

Your loving friends

The Scottish review, Volume 15

By William Musham Metcalfe, Ruairaidh
Erskine

JO: BEEX

ROB^t RICH

WILLJAM GREENE.’

the manner in which they were disposed of. It is dated 'Boston in N[ew] E[ngland], 28th of 5th [July], 1651,' and is addressed by the Rev. John Cotton to 'the Lord Generall Cromwell':—

The Scottish review, Volume 15

By William Musham Metcalfe, Ruairaidh Erskine

'The Scots whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physick and chyrurgy. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetual servitude, but for 6 or 7 or 8 years, as we do our owne; and he that bought the most of them (I heare) buildeth houses for them, for every four an house, layeth some acres of ground thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring three dayes in the weeke to worke for him (by turnes) and 4 dayes for themselves, and promiseth, as soon as they can repay him the money he layed out for them, he will set them at liberty.'

If disposed of in this way, then the men sent out in the 'John and Sara' would all probably have regained their liberty between the years 1657 and 1661. Some of them, it may be presumed, returned to Scotland; but the greater part, most likely, would remain in America—either in Boston or its neighbourhood, or in 'the Plantations.' It is evident, however, that there must

By Eliakim Littell,

Thomas **Kemble**, a merchant, who resided in Charlestown as early as 1651, at which time John Beex, Robert Rich, and William Green, of London, consigned to him 272 Scotch prisoners in the ship John and Sarah, Captain John Greene, to be disposed of for such goods as he should conceive would turn to the best account "in the Barbadoes," whither he was directed to send said goods consigned to Mr. Charles Rich.* These prisoners ("servants" these merchants call them) were sent to this country by order of the English government, and were probably taken, with others that were sent here about the same time, at the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650, when **Cromwell** was victorious, and four thousand were slain and ten thousand taken prisoners. The following extract from a letter written by Rev. **John Cotton** to the Lord General **Cromwell**, dated at Boston, N. E., 28 of 5th, 1651, respecting some prisoners of the same class of persons as were those consigned to Mr. **Kemble**, and in the same year, is interesting as showing how those prisoners were disposed of and treated:—†

Of a shipment from London, 11 Nov., 1651, in the "John and Sarah," John Green, master, bound for Boston in New England, of a lot of nearly 300 Scotchmen consigned to Thomas Kemble of Charlestown, we have not only the record but nearly a complete list of the names of those who were thus forced to assist in the colonization of a new country. The consignee was a merchant of Charlestown, where he first appears as receiving his human freight, and from the proceeds of which he doubtless purchased his house and warehouse in Charlestown, and his interest in saw mills at Dover and on the Piscataqua. The consignors were Robert Rich of London, John Beex and William Green. In this ship was a quantity of provisions, iron-work and household stuff, free of duty by ordinance of Parliament, shipped by Robert Rich, who had, a year previously, shipped on the "Speedwell" a cargo mostly of linens and cloths valued at over £2000.

On the 6 Jan., 1657, a score or more Scotsmen gathered together in Boston "to make a box" in which each was to place sixpence quarterly, and twelve pence was to be paid by new members on joining, the same to be for the relief of themselves when necessary, or of any of the Scotch nation they saw cause to help. One of good report, fearing God and hating covetousness, was chosen as boxmaster. This was the founding of the Scots Charitable Society, which still exists in Boston.

Thomas Kemble has sawmills at Dover and on the Piscataqua.

MOORE ADDENDA.

The following recorded April 21, 1676:

Note: Among the list of Sudbury's townsmen whose loss on account of "King Philip's War" was recorded, appear the names of William Moores, son of John (?) £180.00.00

Jacob Moores, son of John, £ 50.00.00

Widow Whale, £ 24.00.00

Henry Loker, father or uncle of

Jacob Moore's wife (?), £100.00.00

Proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, Volume 24 By Worcester Historical Society, Worcester, Mass

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A petition opposed to removal of church site, signed by the following, among others, appear the names of

John Moore, } (West side opponents).
Benj. Moore }

EXILES FROM SCOTLAND

transcribed by C. Parziale; posted on USGenWeb

thomas

The fact is well known that Oliver Cromwell took ten thousand prisoners at the battle of Dunbar, 3 September 1650, and as many more at the battle of Worcester, just one year later. Those taken at Dunbar were marched down to Durham and New Castle by way of Berwick and entrusted to the care of Sir Arthur Heselrig. Many perished on this march, and some were shot because they could not or would not march. They had little to eat for eight days. Disease swept off 1,500 in the course of a few weeks. One hundred and fifty were sent over to Boston, Mass., in the ship *Unity*, and since a score or so of them settled at what is now South Berwick, Me., that place was called the Parish of Unity. Many more of these Scotch prisoners were sent to Virginia, and more still were sent to West India islands.

The prisoners taken at Worcester were marched up to London and there confined for a few months in the artillery grounds at Tuthill fields, perhaps half a mile west of Westminster Palace. Here they were allowed for daily rations a pound of bread and half a pound of cheese. Shelter seems to have been provided for the sick only. Two hundred and seventy-two of these prisoners were sent to Boston in the ship called the *John and Sara* and were consigned to **Thomas** Kemble, a merchant of Charlestown, Mass.

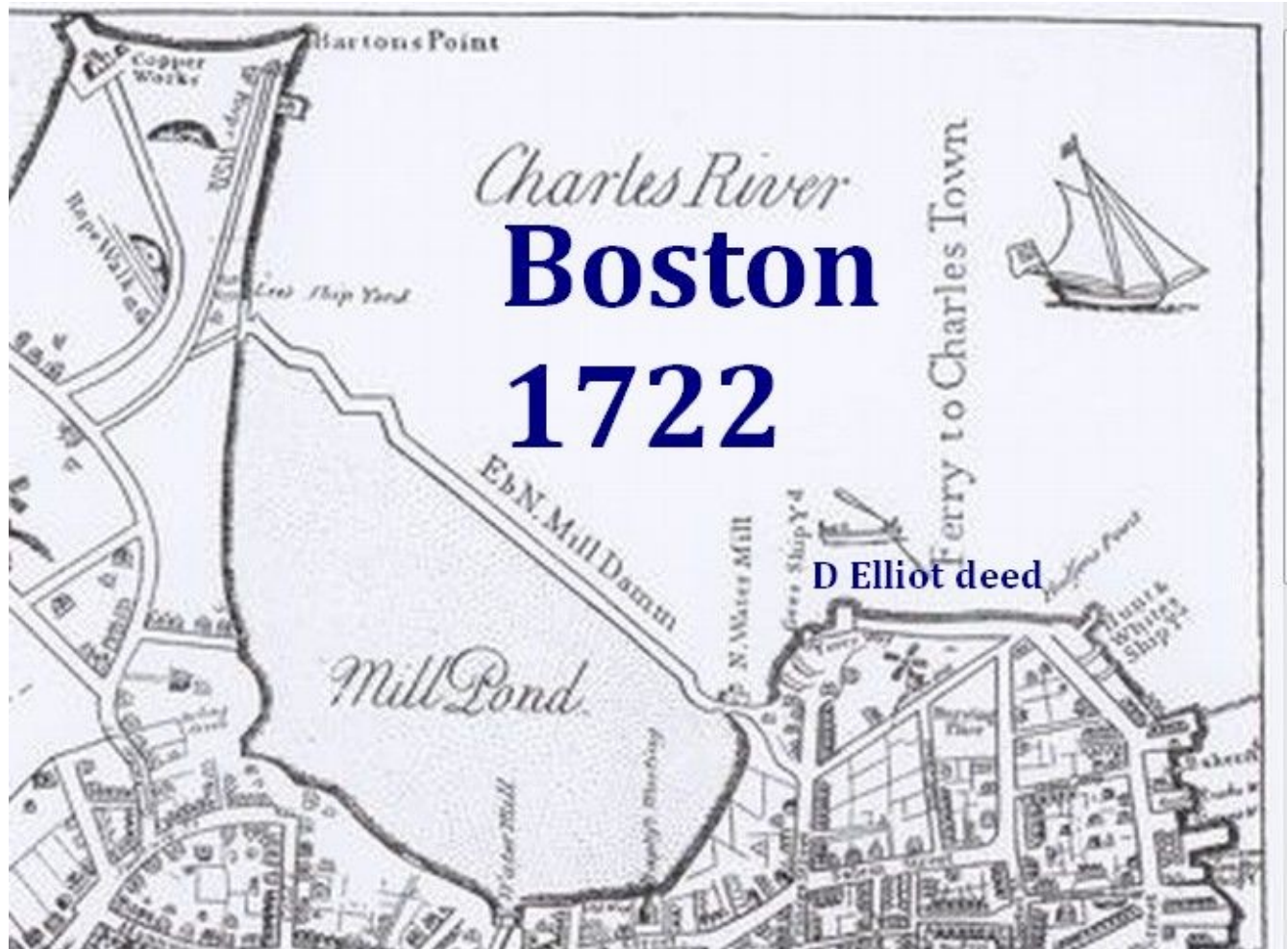
This **Thomas** Kemble was part owner with Valentine Hill in the mills at Durham Falls and Lamprey River. He also owned lands in Maine and did an extensive business in lumber. He saw that the young Scotch prisoners would be useful men in sawmills and so he disposed of many of them in this way. Richard Leader had charge of some Scotchmen at the Lynn Iron Works and later, in 1652, took some of them with him to work in the mills at South Berwick, then called Great Works.

All the Scotchmen brought in the two ships above mentioned were sold to planters and others who needed workmen throughout New England. The usual price paid was twenty pounds per man, and after working from five to eight years, nominally to pay their passage money, and to learn some trade as apprentices, they were given their liberty. Many of them received grants of land in the towns where they had worked.

The above show that the Scotchmen were used as millers, and the deed shows association of immigrant Daniel Elliot then in 1682 of Boston associated with seaman, and person in the brewing trade, a merchant, and a miller who brought Scots to America. His son Daniel built a mill in the French Huguenot Plantation of Gabriel Bernon, who had a strong association to Philip English, and the seaman

Thomas Kemble did know, Nicholas Shapleigh and Captain Francis Champernowne. The seaman George Hollard is the one who hid Philip English away. This deed was signed on the coast.

It is felt that immigrant Daniel worked his way to America, as a boatswain, and built and worked a mill for John Stone.



Given the location of where the deed was signed, and malt is ground, Daniel was likely a miller, but could have been a seaman. Note on map there is a wind mill and an intertidal mill. Tide goes up, mill pond is filled up. When tide goes down, water powers the mill. Near this tide mill (N. Water Mill) is where George Hollard lived. Given the location of the mill, and George Hollard's house, the mill would have be a good location to hide Philip English when Hollard's house was searched.

So the Elliot family was able to establish itself with Philip English then Gabriel Bernon which opened the way to Oxford, Massachusetts. Only a ferry ride to Charles Town.

EMIGRATIONS.—Framingham contributed largely of her enterprising inhabitants towards the planting of colonies at several new centres. A considerable number of our citizens became grantees of Oxford in 1713. Among them were Town, Barton, Elliott, Larned, Gleason, Lamb and Stone. Some Mellen, How and Haven families removed to Hopkinton between 1715 and 1720. The Bents, Stevenses, Stones and Howes were among the early settlers of Rutland. Others become incorporated with Holliston in 1724, with Shrewsbury in 1727, with Grafton near the same date and with Templeton a few years later.

IN THE WARS.—The following Framingham names are found on the rolls of the expedition to Canada in 1690: John Jones, Francis Moquet, Daniel Mack Clafelin, Joseph Trumbull, Caleb Bridges, Daniel Mixer, Daniel Stone, Jr., Samuel Wesson, Jacob Gibbs. They enlisted in the Sudbury company, and were sharers in the grant known as the Sudbury-

History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts: with biographical ...,
Volume 3
edited by Duane Hamilton Hurd

Daniel Stone Jr son of Daniel Stone son of John Stone

Historic homes and
institutions and
genealogical and
personal memoirs of
...
edited by Ellery
Bicknell Crane

(III) Daniel Stone, son of John Stone (2), born August 31, 1644, died 1719, aged seventy-five years. He had the mill, and May 22, 1711, sold a quarter interest in the water privilege to Samuel How, Sr., of Sudbury, but bought it back February 15, 1714. The mills remained in the Stone family until 1824, when the business was incorporated. Daniel settled in one of his father's houses near his father's residence. He was one of the first board of selectmen of the town of Framingham in 1700, and was for two years deacon of the Sudbury church before that. He married, November 2, 1667, Mary (Moore) Ward, widow, a school teacher in 1693-4 in Sudbury died June 10, 1703, in Framingham. He married (second) February 6, 1704, Abigail Wheeler, died October 28, 1711. He married (third) November 18, 1712, Ruth Haynes, of Sudbury. His son John administered the estate. Children of Daniel and Mary Stone: 1. Daniel, mentioned below. 2. Anne, born January 15, 1670. 3. Tabitha, born May 4, 1673; married David Haynes. 4. Sarah, born February 14, 1675; married James Rice. 5. Mary, born August 10, 1677; married Jonas Rice. 6. Elizabeth, born November 9, 1678; married Joseph Livermore. 7. Abigail, born February 13, 1680; married Dr. John Sherman. 8. John, married Anne Tileston of Dorchester, January 31, 1706-7; died November 26, 1710; she died March 25, 1733.

(IV) Daniel Stone, Jr., son of Daniel Stone (3), born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, November 22, 1668, died at Framingham, December 22, 1702, aged thirty-four years. Although a young man when he died, he was selectman and town treasurer of Framingham in 1690, and served in the expedition to Canada

Daniel Stone like father John Stone owned a mill. Stones like Elliot are said to migrate to Oxford, and Daniel Jr took part in the Expedition to Canada 1690.

Daniel Stone married Mary Moore. Also referred to as Deacon Daniel Stone.

John Stone's brother Daniel Stone is also referred to as Dr Daniel Stone.

¹⁸ Daniel Stone is on the records as a "Chirurgian" (surgeon). He lived in Cambridge until he removed to Boston in 1656 where he appears in the Boston Court records in a suit against a Mr. Johnson, of Charlestown, for cutting off his leg, and going over the ferry 65 times to heal the wound."

The "Old Northwest"
genealogical quarterly,
Volumes 12-14 By "Old
Northwest"
Genealogical Society

← → ↻ 🏠 🌐 www.angelfire.com/oh/bsegenealogy/stone.html

STONE ANCESTRY

1. David STONE b. 1540,
m. Ursula b. 1564.

David and Ursula had

2. Gregory STONE b. 19 Apr 1592, Great Bromley, England,
d. 30 Nov 1672, Cambridge, MA,
1st m. 20 Jul 1617, Nayland, England, Margaret GARRED
b. 5 Dec 1597, England, d. 4 Aug 1626, England.
2nd m. abt 1627, Dedham, Essex, England, Lydia _____
d. 24 Jun 1674, Cambridge, MA. (Widow of _____ COOPER

Gregory and Margaret (his 1st wife) had

3A. John STONE b. 31 Jul 1618, Nayland, England,
d. 5 May 1683, Cambridge, MA, m. 1639, Anna TREADWAY,
b. 1620.

3B. Daniel STONE b. 15 Aug 1620, Nayland, England,
d. 20 Mar 1686/1687, Boston, MA.

3C. David STONE b. 22 Sep 1622, Nayland, England,
d. 16 Jan 1703/1704, Cambridge Farms, MA.

John and Anna (of 3A above) had

- 4A. Hannah STONE b. 6 Jun 1640, Sudbury, MA,
d. bet 1683/1689,
m. 1 Jul 1658, John BENT,
bapt. 24 Jan 1636/7, Weyhill, Co. Hants, England,
d. 15 Sep 1717, Framingham, MA
- 4B. John STONE b. abt 1642, Sudbury, MA,
d. aft 1719.
- 4C. Daniel STONE b. 31 Aug 1644, Sudbury, MA.
- 4D. David STONE b. 31 Oct 1646, Sudbury, MA.
- 4E. Mary STONE b. abt 1649, Sudbury, MA,
d. bef 1706, Concord, MA,
m. 1st 14 May 1667, Concord, MA, Isaac HUNT,
b. abt 1647, Concord, MA,
d. 12 Dec 1680, Concord, MA,
m. 2nd 30 Nov 1681, Concord, MA, Eliphalet FOX,
b. abt 1640, Concord, MA,
d. 15 Aug 1711.
- 4F. Elizabeth STONE b. abt 1651, Sudbury, MA,
d. 17 Jan 1736/1737, Marlborough, Middlesex, MA,
m. 16 Nov 1669, Concord, MA, Samuel STOW,
b. abt 1645, Concord, MA,
d. 9 Feb 1720/21 (aged 76 yrs.), Marlborough, Middlesex, MA.
- 4G. Margaret STONE b. 22 Oct 1653, Sudbury, MA,
d. 22 Mar 1717/1718, Billerica, MA,
m. 1st 11 Jan 1675/1676, Sudbury, MA, William BROWN,
b. abt 1650, Sudbury, MA,
d. 18 Jun 1705, Sudbury, MA,
m. 2nd 27 Jan 1713/14, Marlborough, Middlesex, MA, Joseph FOSTER,
b. 28 Mar 1650, Braintree, MA,
d. 4 Dec 1721, Billerica, MA.

Eire. I think there is little doubt that he succeeded to the practice in Boston of the physician with whom he had formerly been a student of medicine. Dr. Daniel Stone seems to have become a prominent and influential citizen of Boston. We learn from Judge Sewall's Diary that he was one of a council chosen from the three churches of Boston to try charges brought against their pastor by the congregation of the Rev. Thomas Chiever Jr. of Malden. Judge Sewall, Adam Winthrop, Increase Mather, and Cotton Mather were among other members of the same council. He died in March, 1686/7. His death is not recorded in the existing Boston Records, but Judge Sewall mentions it in his Diary. Under date of Sunday, March 20, 1686/7, he writes, "Dr. Stone and Abraham Busby dye." Dr. Stone left no male descendants, as his only son, Daniel, died in Boston at the age of fourteen years. He left three daughters, all married: Mary Walker, Sarah Edwards, and Abigail Keech, whom he appointed executrixes of his will, and he named as Overseers to assist them "my loving friends, Mr. Adam Winthrop, Mr. John Clarke and Mr. Timothy Prout." His children were all born in Cambridge except one daughter, Mehitable, who was born in Boston in 1658, but the birth of this child cost the life of the mother, who died seven days later. The child also probably died young, as she was not living when the father made his will. I do not know the maiden name of Mary, the wife of Dr. Daniel Stone. Paige's History of Cambridge says he married about 1643 Mary, widow of Richard Ward and daughter of John Moore of Sudbury, but this is a palpable error. The Daniel Stone who married the widow Mary Ward was the nephew of Dr. Daniel Stone and the son of his brother Elder John Stone of Cambridge.

Elder John Stone of Cambridge is the same John Stone which built the mill at Stone's End, north Framingham. Since he was the oldest son he moved back to Cambridge, it is felt after the death of his father Gregory, to manage the estate, and is buried in Cambridge next to his father.

DANIEL¹³ STONE (**JOHN¹², GREGORY¹¹, DAVID¹⁰, SIMON⁹, DAVID⁸, SIMON⁷, JOHN⁶, WALTER⁵, WILLIAM⁴, STONE³, STONE², WALTER¹**)^{2419,2420,2421} was born August 31, 1644^{2422,2423,2424}, and died October 15, 1713^{2425,2426,2427}. He married (1) **MARY MOORE** November 02, 1667 in Framingham, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. She died June 10, 1703 in Framingham, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He married (2) **ABIGAIL WHEELER** February 06, 1703/04. She died October 28, 1711. He married (3) **RUTH HAYNES** November 18, 1712. She was of Sudbury, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He had the mill, and May 22, 1711, sold a quarter interest in the water privilege to Samuel How, Sr., of Sudbury, but bought it back February 15, 1714. The mills remained in the Stone family until 1824, when the business was incorporated. Daniel settled in one of his father's houses near his father's residence. He was one of the first board of selectmen of the town of Framingham in 1700, and was for two years deacon of the Sudbury church before that. He married Mary (Moore) Ward, widow, a school teacher in 1693-4 in Sudbury died June 10, 1703, in Framingham. His son John administered the estate.

Children of Daniel and Mary Stone: 1. Daniel, mentioned below. 2. Anne, born January 15, 1670. 3. Tabitha, born May 4, 1673; married David Haynes. Had several children who died young. 4. Sarah, born February 14, 1675; married James Rice. 5. Mary, born August 10, 1677; married Jonas Rice. 6. Elizabeth, born November 9, 1678; married Joseph Livermore. 7. Abigail, born February 13, 1680; married Dr. John Sherman. 8. John, married Anne Tileston of Dorchester, January 31, 1706-7; died November 26, 1710; she died March 25, 1733.

(IV) **DANIEL STONE**, son of Daniel Stone (3), born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, November 22, 1668, died at Framingham, December 22, 1702, aged thirty-four years. Although a young man when he died, he was selectman and town treasurer of Framingham in 1702, and served in the expedition to Canada under Phipps in 1690 with the Sudbury company. He married Patience Brown, who died November 13, 1722, at Framingham. She married (second) Nathaniel Rice. Burial with wife at Old Burial Ground, Wayland, Massachusetts.

The older Daniel son John managed his estate, and Daniel Jr is buried in the Old Burial Ground, Wayland, Massachusetts.

Richard J. Smith

ALEXANDER GORDON (I), a scottish prisoner of war, captured at Tut-hill Field, London, England. He was redeemed by **DANIEL STONE** of Cambridge, and came to New England with **JOHN CLOYES (I)** under verbal agreement, working passage with Captain **JOHN ALLEN**. **CLOYES** sold him to **SAMUEL STRATTON** on the 15th of October 1652, after a year's work without compensation, resulted

Money to bring indenture Alexander Gordon, Scottish POW was supplied by John Stone's brother Daniel Stone of Cambridge, under a verbal agreement to John Cloyes to work his passage.

County Court at Charlestown, as well as a confirmation of the story of his travels after the Battle of Worcester: ²²

To the honored the Deputy Governor with the rest of the magistrates assembled in the County Court now held at Charlestowne this 3d of the 11th mo. 1663. The Petition of Alexander Gorden Scotchman.

Humbly Showeth Whereas by the wise providence of the Almighty God your poare petitioner (with many others of his countrymen) was taken a prisoner in the late English wars with Scotland, and with many more prisoners brought into Tottell fields, where and from whence your poare petitioner was redeemed by monies payd by Mr. Daniel Stone of Cambridge, who hath, as appears by his bill given under his hand, freely given your poare petitioner the same, and also whereas Jno. Cloise of Watertowne at the same time moved your petitioner to go along with him by sea to this place without any agreement for time or wages, only his promise to be as a father in all love and kindness to your poare petitioner, and also whereas your poare petitioner obtained his pas-

²² Middlesex Court Files. Gordon became the ancestor of a well-known family in Exeter.

New World immigrants: a consolidation of ship passenger lists and ..., Volume 1 By Michael Tepper

At his entry into London, Cromwell was met by the Speaker, with a large number of members and principal citizens, who accompanied him to a banquet at Whitehall. Hampton Court Palace was assigned him as a residence, with an income of £4,000 a year.

Cromwell's air while thus receiving the homage of the people was dignified and lofty; indeed, a bystander, who had long known him, observed, 'This man will be King of England yet.'

The battle of Worcester was the last of Cromwell's victories. He had left General Monk to complete the subjugation of Scotland. After obtaining possession of Stirling, where were preserved the royal robes and national records of Scotland, Monk marched forward to Dundee, which, as it resisted, met with the usual fate of a city taken by storm. Before the end of the year the whole of Scotland had submitted to the rule of the English Parliament.¹

It had been Cromwell's practice in Ireland to send numbers of prisoners of war to the plantations in America. It appears that some care was taken of those sent to Boston, in New England, after the battle of Dunbar. They were not condemned to perpetual servitude, but allowed to devote a portion of their labour to their own benefit; they had thus the prospect of ultimate redemption.² But on September 13, the day after Cromwell's triumphant return, a sad transaction took place at Tothill Fields, when fifteen hundred of the common prisoners of war passed through the streets to be sold to merchants for transport to the Gold Coast of Africa.

¹ Lingard, x. 373.

² See a letter from Rev. J. Cotton, of Boston, July, 1651, quoted by Carlyle, ii. 309. The history of England: from the landing of Caesar to the reign of ..., Volume 2 By Emily Cooper pg165

‘ LONDON, this 11th of November, 1651.

Mr. THO: KEMBLE.

Wee whose names are underwritten, freighters
of the shipp John & Sara whereof is comander John Greene
doe Consigne the said shipp and servants to be disposed of by
yow for our best Advantage and account, & the whole proceed
of the servants & vojage Retourne in a joinct stocke without
any Division in such goods as you conceive will turne best to
acco^{nt} in the Barbadoes & consigne them to Mr. Charles Rich
for the aforesajd acco^{nt} & w^t other pay yo^w meete with fit for
this place send hither and take the Advise & Assistance of
Capt Jn^o Greene in disposall of the Servants Dispatch of the
shipp or w^t else may any wajes concerne the vojage thus
wishing the shipp a safe vojage & Gods blessing on the same
not doubting of your best care & dilligence, Remajne

Your loving friends

The Scottish review, Volume 15

By William Musham Metcalfe, Ruaraidh
Erskine

JO: BEEX

ROB^t RICH

WILLIAM GREENE.’

the manner in which they were disposed of. It is dated 'Boston in N[ew] E[ngland], 28th of 5th [July], 1651,' and is addressed by the Rev. John Cotton to 'the Lord Generall Cromwell':—

The Scottish review, Volume 15

By William Musham Metcalfe, Ruairaidh Erskine

'The Scots whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physick and chyrurgy. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetual servitude, but for 6 or 7 or 8 years, as we do our owne; and he that bought the most of them (I heare) buildeth houses for them, for every four an house, layeth some acres of ground thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring three dayes in the weeke to worke for him (by turnes) and 4 dayes for themselves, and promiseth, as soon as they can repay him the money he layed out for them, he will set them at liberty.'

If disposed of in this way, then the men sent out in the 'John and Sara' would all probably have regained their liberty between the years 1657 and 1661. Some of them, it may be presumed, returned to Scotland; but the greater part, most likely, would remain in America—either in Boston or its neighbourhood, or in 'the Plantations.' It is evident, however, that there must

Male servants would receive land and monetary reward for their service.

www.histarch.uiuc.edu/plymouth/Galle1.html

... paid by their future master. Many of these people looked forward to the promise of food, clothing, and shelter in exchange for their labor. Male servants may have looked to the end of their indenture when they would receive land and a monetary reward for their service. Most servants were impoverished and the end of a successful indenture could represent the opportunity for prosperity. Some male servants saw the end of their indenture as a chance to become freemen who could participate in local government. In order to achieve these goals, servants had to provide their masters with constant labor for a specified period of time.

The son of immigrant Daniel Elliot, married the granddaughter of seaman John Cloyse. Hannah the granddaughter was the oldest of seaman Cloyse's son Peter and Hannah Littlefield, Wells, Maine. After the death of Hannah Littlefield, Peter married a Sarah Town Bridges of Salem, and Sarah and Peter lived in Salem Village, now Danvers.

It is felt this was an arranged marriage of the oldest step daughter of Sarah's. Statistically it is very unlikely given the circumstances that immigrant Daniel with his son Daniel building a gristmill in Oxford, after removing from Framingham, it would be very unlikely for immigrant Daniel not to be on that ship, and then indentured in Framingham to build a gristmill. Grandson Daniel's birth records are recorded in the Framingham Vitals previous to going to Salem Village.

Fermanagh 1688-1691

Culture of similarity may evolve similarly.

The reason the information is given, is because it is felt the families closely related to the Elliot of Scotland came from the border and would be shoved into Ulster (Northern Ireland), and it is from this they came as Royalist fighting Cromwell. Names help indicate what names may be used in America, and how they may be used in 1688-1691, America. On the Scottish border these families would be the Elliot (Elliot), Armstrong, and Crosar (Crozier). So information below helps one look for these names in American, or the other English Plantations, beyond the Ulster Plantation.

Sligo and the
Enniskilleners
from
1688-1691
By William
Gregory
Wood-Martin

FERMANAGH.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Abercromby, John,	Drumcroe,	Gentleman.
Aghineleck, James,	Bellaghinleck,	"
Andrews, John,	Kinohir,	Clerk.
Armstrong, Daniel,	Chive,	Gentleman.
Barston, William,	Roe Island,	"
Belfore, Charles,	Lisneskea,	Esquire.
Belfore, William,		

Above it can be seen the Armstrong use the name **Daniel**.

Sligo and the Enniskilleners from 1688-1691
By William Gregory Wood-Martin

SLIGO AND THE ENNISKILLENERS.

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FERMANAGH—*Continued.*

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Cole, William,	Colehill,	Gentleman.
Corry, James,	Castlecoole,	Captain.
Cottingham, William,	Enniskilling,	Gentleman.
Crafford, Lawrence,	Cavancarragh,	"
Creighton, Abraham,	Crum,	Captain.
Creighton, James,	"	Gentleman.
Creighton, John,	Aughaloane,	Esquire.
Crozier, John,	Cavan,	Gentleman.
Crozier, John,	Crockmale,	"
Davys, Edward,	Knockballimore,	Captain.
Delapp, James (senior),	Enniskilling,	Gentleman.
Delapp, James (junior),	"	"
Drope, Bartholomew,	Carrowrasky,	"
Dunbarr, Thomas,	Enniskilling,	"
Dundas, James,	...	"
Ellet, George,	Tully,	"
Ellet, Thomas,	Galoone,	"
Ellet, William,	Staraghan,	Lieutenant.
Elliot, James,	Storchin,	Gentleman.
Elliot, Robert,	"	"
Elliot, Thomas,	Gallune,	"
Erwyn, Christopher,	Ballydullagh,	Esquire.
Erwyn, William,	"	"
(Father of the above).		

For Crozier (Crosar), the name **John** is used. Surname for **Elliott** are **Elliot** and **Ellet**. Names used are **George**, **Thomas** twice, **William**, **James**, and **Robert**.

Thomas is a name which comes up in with the South Carolina, and is an early established **Elliott** name of Dublin, also used by the **Armstrong**. Though tried to link to the line I am following the only link was that of name spelling influence, of Dand/Daniel **Elliot** upon being a part of the Tullykelter Plantation utilized the name spelled **Elliot/Elliott**. The region then after growth and it is felt with a large influx from Scotland spelled the name **Ellot**. It is felt also that by the time Dand/Daniel **Ellot/Elliot** left Scotland the spelling of his surname was **Elliot**, though the dominate Scottish spelling was **Ellot**, which leaned towards the Scottish pronunciation of the name.

Daniel **Elliot** of the testimony name in the testimony was spelled **Elet**. So these names seem consistent, and Daniel **Elliot** his father on the Boston deed was spelled **Elliot**, which also has consistency. The names Robert and William are strong Lariston/Redheugh names, these are the families along with the Armstrong with Croziers loosing there land and moving to the Ulster Plantation.

There is a questioned whether immigrant Daniel would be too young to fight in the battle of Worcester to have a Daniel Elliot of the testimony which says in 1692 he is about 27, which would make him born about 1665. About the time of the Battle of Worcester. Working as an indenture it would have delayed marriage for about seven years, because as part of the indenture's agreement, no marriage until after the indenture's agreement is over.

It should be noted that Alexander Gordon of the same ship was married in 1663, would it be possible for Daniel Elliot to have his first son Daniel born around 16665.

1665.

(I) **Alexander Gordon**, the first of the name in New Hampshire, was a member of a Highland Scottish family which was loyal to the cause of the Stuarts. While a soldier in the royalist army of King Charles the Second, he fell into the hands of Cromwell as a prisoner. After being confined in Tuthill Fields, London, he was sent to America in 1651, and held a prisoner of war at Watertown, Massachusetts. In 1654 he was released and went to Exeter, New Hampshire, where the town gave him a grant of twenty acres of land ten years later, and he became a permanent resident. He engaged in lumbering upon the Exeter river, and was a successful and exemplary citizen. In 1663 he was married to Mary, daughter of **Nicholas Lysson**, and they had six sons and two daughters.

Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire: A ... Volume 2 edited by Ezra S. Stearns, William Frederick Whitcher, Edward Everett Parker

Next is the question could immigrant Daniel Elliot, of Fermanagh fought in the Battle of Worcester.

Andrew Armstrong *d.* in 1671, aged ninety-five. His son, **THOMAS ARMSTRONG**, Esq., was *b.* in the co. Fermanagh, in 1639, and accompanying his brother Edmund, was, with him and many other Royalists, taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, 3rd September, 1651, and conveyed to London. He subsequently returned to Ireland, and settled at Banagher, in the King's Co., of which he was one of the burgesses, and several times sovereign of the corporation. He *m.* Grissel, sister of Captain Charles Beatty, of the co. Longford, and by her, who *d.* in 1680, had, with four daus., (Margaret, *m.* to Capt. William Charleton; Catherine, *m.* to Oliver Crofton, Esq.; Anne, *m.* to William Beatty, Esq.; and Elizabeth, *m.* to Mr. Courts) three sons, JOHN, killed at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1704; ANDREW, heir to his father; and James, who *d. unm.* The second, but eldest surviving son,

A genealogical and heraldic dictionary of the landed gentry of ..., Volume 1 By John Burke, Bernard Burke

The above shows a number of things. It shows an Andrew Armstrong lived to be 95. This shows people at the time could live to be in their nineties. Thomas Armstrong (though the Elliot of the day of the border did not use Thomas as a name Thomas is used by the Armstrong). It also shows brothers of Fermanagh, Thomas Armstrong born in 1639, who went with his brother Edmund as Royalists, and they were returned to Ireland. Settle after return in Banagher (map below), not northern Ireland.



It is felt that Royalist were sent to the plantations and locations where they could not reunite or regroup to fight again.

The above also shows that brothers can go off to fight as Royalists, from the County of Fermanagh, being likely originally from the New Castleton (Copschaw); Mangerton, Armstrong, Redheugh/Lariston Elliot region of the Scottish borders.

Given that immigrant Daniel Elliot came over on;

The American ancestor of Lyman Francis Gordon was **Alexander Gordon**, born in Scotland, a soldier under General Monk, who while fighting for King Charles at the battle of Worcester was captured by Cromwell's forces and sent to this country. He, with others of Cromwell's prisoners, came in the ship "Liberty," commanded by Captain John Allen, a shipmaster of Charlestown. **Alexander Gordon** first bought land at

History of Worcester and its people, Volume 4 By Charles Nutt

"The Liberty" with Captain John Allen, the question is who is his father?

Lets first take the muster roll of the region;

The history of Enniskillen with reference to some manors in co. Fermanagh
and other local subjects
by W. Copeland Trimble.

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HISTORY OF ENNISKILLEN.

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2	Robert Johnston	...	" "
3	David Johnston	...	Sword onely.
4	Henry Jarvis	...	" "
5	Archball Armstrong	...	Sword and snaphance.
6	William Marshall	...	Sword onely.
7	Andrew Johnston	...	" "
8	John Jackson	...	Sword and callener.
9	Thomas Robert	...	" "
10	William Elliot	...	" "
11	Symond Hudson	...	Sword onely.
12	James Coulter	...	Sword and callener.
13	William Browne	...	Sword onely.
14	Thomas Little	...	" "
15	William Elliot	...	Sword and callener.
16	Alexander Armstrong	...	" "
17	Robert Willson	...	Sword and musket.
18	John Irwin	...	Sword onely.
19	William Elliot	...	No armes.
20	George Irwin	...	" "
21	Robert Willson	...	Sword and musket.
22	John Irwin	...	Sword onely.
23	John Houlden	...	Musket onely.
24	Peter Gourdy	...	Halbert onely.
25	Charles Cute	...	Pike onely.
26	John Armstrong	...	Sword and snaphance.
27	David Bigers	...	Sword onely.

And the following are reported as having "no armes:"—

28	George Irwin	35	Henry Robinson
29	Thomas Lewes	36	John Robinson
30	Edward Brama	37	Richard Widson
31	Nicholas Richmond	38	Izack Trott
32	Thomas Whitby	39	Thomas Moore
33	Richard ffoster	40	John Wilson
34	Thomas Anderson	48	John Birs

BARONIE DE MAGHERBUY.

Mrs. Hammelton, widdowe to the Lord Arch Bp of
Cashell, deceased, undertaker of 1,500 acres, the names
of her men and arms as followeth [Castletown estate]—

1	William Crawford	...	Sword onely.
2	William Beaty	...	Sword and pike.
3	John Willson	...	" "
4	David Johnston	...	" "
5	John McCreeke	...	Sword and callener.
6	Gowan Elliot	...	Sword and pike.
7	James Sommervell	...	Sword only.
8	William Elliot	...	" "
9	Robert ffoster	...	Sword and Pike.
10	William Rennick	...	Sword only.
11	John Graham	...	Sword and pike.

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THE MUSTER ROLL.

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12	James Necall	...	Sword and pike.
13	William Waterson	...	" "
14	Mungo Elliot	...	" "
15	William Sympson	...	" "
16	Thomas Sympson	...	Sword only.
17	Robert Elliot	...	Sword and pike.
18	George Armstrong	...	" "
19	William Elliot	...	" "
20	John Young	...	" "
21	Alexander Young	...	Sword only.
22	Thomas Steele	...	" "
23	Marke Elliot	...	No armes
24	James M'Calstander	...	" "

BARONY DE MAGHERBOY.

Sir John Hume, Knight, undertaker of 3,500
acres, the names of his men and armes as followeth—

1	Thomas Cranston	...	Sword and pike
2	John Lemington	...	Sword and snaphance,
3	Thomas Pott	...	" "
4	George Galder	...	Pike onely.
5	William Cranston	...	Sword and pike
6	Thomas Smyth, elder	...	Pike onely.
7	John Thompson	...	Sword onely.
8	Alexander Carr	...	Sword and snaphance.
9	James Skrese	...	Sword and pike.
10	John Miller	...	Sword onely.
11	William Chirsies	...	" "
12	James Dundas	...	" "
13	John Allen	...	Sword and pike.
14	William Savage	...	" "
15	George Graham	...	" "
16	George Rankin	...	" "
17	George Atkinson	...	" "
18	John ffayre	...	" "
19	John Portish	...	" "
20	John Neall	...	" "
21	James Graham	...	" "
22	William Wilkin	...	" "
23	Thomas Spence	...	" "
24	Alexander Atkinson	...	Sword onely.
25	Mortin Elliot	...	" "
26	Alexander Morison	...	Sword and pike.
27	William Roberts	...	Sword and snaphance.
28	James Hermiston	...	Sword and pike.
29	John Greere, younger	...	Sword onely.
30	George McMillane	...	" "
31	William ffayre	...	Sword and pike.
32	William Ayre	...	" "
33	John Spence	...	" "
34	John Waterson	...	Sword and snaphance
35	David Browne	...	Sword and pike.

Looking above for the Baronie De Magherbuy, Mrs. (Malcolm) Hammelton, widdowe to the Lord Arch Bp (Bishop) of Cashell, [Castletown estate]. Names; Gowan Elliot, James Sommervell, William Elliot, Robert ffoster, William Rennick, John Graham,.....Mungo Elliot,.....Robert Elliot, George Armstrong,.....William Elliot, John Young, Alexander Young, Thomas Steele (Steel drainage located in Lariston, Redheugh region), Marke Elliot.....

The dominate use of the name William Elliot is indicative of the the origins of the name, is likely for the William of Lariston line which brought the name of Gawaine into being.

(133). *Twenty acres.*—The leaseholders' names were Daniel Elliott, Gabriel Coningham, junr., Alex. Coningham, Mat. Chambers, David Cathcart, Gilbert Lainge, John Watson, Wm. Crawford, John Hall, George Deinbane, John Greer, Wm. Hall, and Thomas Cranston. Of these, only Gilbert Lainge, Mat. Chambers, Gabriel Coningham, and James and Eliza Somervill took the Oath of Supremacy. (See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (24) Car. I.) The archbishop did not long retain these lands in Fermanagh, having sold them before 1631. On the 2nd of Dec. in that year, a grant was made to Lord Viscount Claneboy and Robert Lord Dillon, their heirs and assigns forever, of this proportion of Derrynefogher, which originally was a small one of 1,000 acres, but had expanded into 1,500 acres in 1631. It was to be held as of the castle of Dublin, in free and common socage. The land was created by the re-grant into a manor, to be called the manor of *Castleton*, with power to create tenures, hold court leet and court baron; waifs and strays, park and chase; a fair on Whitsun Monday to be held at Castleton, and a market on every Monday. Subject to the conditions of the plantation, and according to the King's terms for re-grants. Malcolm Hamilton, who owned this proportion for a time, was chancellor of Down, and obtained the bishopric of Cashell on the death of the notorious Myler Magrath in 1622. He appears to have espoused the quarrel of his brother prelate of Clogher, against Balfour, declaring on one occasion there was "no composing of the

An historical account of the plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the

...

By George Hill

Daniel Elliott was a leaseholder of twenty acres of land. It should be noted the names of leaseholders.

After making his will the late Archbishop had died, and Gabriel Conynham had [previously] died, and Robert Weire and James Somervill survived; and after Malcolm's death they entered into possession of his portion of Derrinfogher, to the "opus et us'," in the will of the late Archbishop, limited. But he had not taken the oath of supremacy, and therefore the present King Charles was seized as in fee of his whole proportion in right of his Crown of Ireland.

On the 13 March, 1615, the Archbishop had granted to James Somervill and Elizabeth, his wife, the parcels of land called Tullacalter (Tullykelter) and Tullenmlinora, Dromscobbe and Carrinmore. Elizabeth Somerville was a Hamilton, supposed to have been a daughter of Thomas Hamilton, of Brimhill. A daughter of theirs married, as before stated, Captain John, the Archbishop's third son. On the ordnance map is shown the ruins of Tullykelter Castle.

On the 1 May, 1615, James and Elizabeth Somerville proceeded to underlet Dromscobbe to Philomy M'Cabe for five years, and some land called Lestonier to Edmund Ballagh M'Caffry for one year. These two tenants "were meer Irish, born in Ireland, and by origin and race meer Irish," and James and Elizabeth had therefore broken the conditions under which they held; and Dromscobbe and Letonier had become forfeited, "Regi nunc Car. forrisfact' devener'," and the King was now seized of them in fee in right of his Crown of Ireland. They had also demised for a term Tullycalter to Daniel Elliot, and he had not taken the oath of allegiance.

To obtain land it looks like Daniel Elliott took the Oath of Supremacy, but to obtain the office of Tullycaulter (Tullycaulter catter purchaser-bookkeeper-accountant of the James Somerville estate of Tullykelter), in which a Daniel Elliot does not take the loyalty "oath of allegiance" to get his position.

paratively late years. Tullymargie itself now belongs to Surgeon-Major Teevan.

It now remains to notice Tullykelter Castle, the home of the Somervilles in the 17 century, the headrent of which is now enjoyed by Mr. Hugh de F. Montgomery. James Somerville, the second of the name, was dead in 1688, but living five or six years before. || By his wife, Lady Hamilton,¶ he had an

Malcolm Cathcart, Esq., was a valliant Cap^e in y^e late warrs '88, under y^e command of Govern^r Hamilton : and after y^e warrs was tytled Major in y^e Militia of fferm. His other brother, Captiv^e Hugh Cathcart, is married to Mary Carleton, a gentlewoman of great relations, and sister to Guy Carleton, Esq.

"There is another forward gent. of the s^d family in this county, namely, Cornett James Cathcart, married to Coll^d Gustavus Hamilton's daughter, who was Govn^r of Iniskillin in y^e late warrs, and several other of this good family in fferm. needless to insert . . . the form^t being y^e most remarkable—all derived from y^e Leard of Bardaraugh and other ancient houses in Scotland.

"There is another gent. of estate remaining in y^e towne of Iniskellin, namely, Allan Cathcart, Esq., Justice of y^e Peace, but formerly a rich merchant, whose antiquity I can't explaine, but y^e former gent., who are derived from the Leard of Bardaraugh, beareth in theire coate of arms (viz^t) :

"Azur three cross crosslets fitched issueing out of ass many crescents argent, &c."

* Part of the Monea estate. † Cotton. ‡ *Faculty Book*, L, 15, P.R.O. § *Vide Burke's Peerage*.

|| Chancery Bill—Somervill v. Dunbar, 24 June, 1653.

¶ Her name appears amongst those attainted in Fermanagh, in 1689, as Lady Hamilton of Tullykeltyre.

James Somerville, the second of the name, was dead in 1688,. This is felt to be the James Somerville of the ca 1630 muster, with his father obtaining the land in Ulster. It is felt Daniel Elliot of Tullykelter is previously a Dand Elliot of Redheuch;

1 page matching "dand elliot" in this book

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February 1602 by taking one of their sons hostage. Thomas Selby of Biddlestone succeeded in forcing a bond from Dand Elliot of Redheuch.¹⁰³ Another bond was probably transacted between the Fenwicks and the Turnbolls as lands near Hawick in Scotland were put up as surety. This

In 1602 before going to Tullykelter. Dand was an alias for the name Andrew used by Andrew Elwald (Ellot) previous to the Reformation. It is felt that Catholic names such as Andrew dropped for Dand and Elwald drop for Ellot, previously to to the Reformation. To name his first son Daniel would not be to name his first son after himself, and the name Dand did not seem to have the acceptability in Ulster as Daniel did, but Daniel was not his name, so it is felt his first son would likely be William, and next oldest would be Gawaine, then Robert, and the Saintly names of Marke and Mung, because they are Church of Ireland (England/Anglican, Episcopalian).